GOODBY, CLOSURE. GOODBY, FORCE BILL.

Democrats Gain a Great Victory, Aided by Senators Cameron, Stewart, Teller, Washburn, Jones and Wolcott.

APPORTIONMENT TAKEN UP

Clever Tactics on the Part of the Opponents of the Proposed Federal Elections Law.

MR. WOLCOTT LEADS THE REVOLT

Both Measures Displaced by the Congressional Reapportionment Bill, Which Now Has the Right of Way.

REJOICING IN SENATE AND HOUSE

[FEOM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1891.
It was another dramatic Monday in the Senate to-day. The advocates of the Force bill were defested again by the union of patriotic republican Senators with the democrats as they were just three

The republican champions of the Force bill have that the outlook is very black for them.

The Senate met this morning with a buzz of anticipation on both sides. The republican leaders knew that the democratic leaders had been in earnest conference with the republicans who openly opposed the Force bill, and that they were prepared for a new effort to lay the measure aside

To-day, just as three weeks ago, the decisive action was taken at almost the last moment when it could be effective. Senator Aldrich was ready tomorrow to force the Vice President to put the closure to vote, and that might have secured its adoption. The democratic Senators knew that their position was precarious, but were waiting to be sure of the one more republican vote they needed to carry their point.

CAMERON TO THE RESCUE. That vote was found in the possession of Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania. It has loug been known that he was opposed to the Force bill, but it was thought better not to ask his vote while his re-election was pending in the Legislature at

Seven republican votes were ready to-day to lay aside the closure rule. Six of them were given, and the other, that of Senator Stanford, of California, was lost by his absence in New York. Senator Stanford's absence did not affect the result, but reduced the majority against the Force bill from two to one. The Vice President was unable to interfere, as he can only vote in

The blow at the Force bill came to day as it did three weeks ago, from a republican Senator. It was made in the same way. The motion came three weeks ago from the white bearded Stewart, of Nevada who has sat in the Senate while other force bills have been tried and failed. It came today from the able and eloquent Senator from Colorado, Mr. Wolcott.

MR. WOLCOTT'S MOVE. The Senate met at noon in continuation of the legislative day of Thursday last, the pending the rules by providing a method of closing de-

Mr. Morgan resumed the floor and continued his argument begun on Saturday, in opposition to the which measures he claimed to be for the advance-ment of Mr. Harrison's project of re-election.

At twenty minutes past one Mr. Welcott asked
Mr. Morgan to yield the floor to him so that he
might move to take up the Apportionment bill.

Mr. Morgan said he would do so, although he
was at a very interesting point in his speech,
which he trusted he would never have the opportunity to resume.

which he trusted he would never have the opportunity to resume.

Mr. Wolcott then made that motion, and Mr. Dolph moved to lay it on the table.

A point of order against the latter motion was made on the democratic side, but the presiding officer (Mr. Plath voerruled it and held that the motion was in order.

The vote was proceeded with amid great excitement; and there was much confusion and ill-feeling in relation to pairs.

The motion was rejected amid much applause—yeas, 34; nays, 35, Senators Cameron, Jones of Nevada, Stewart, Teller, Washburn and Wolcott voted with the democrats and Mr. Ingails was paired with Mr. Sanders, The following is the vote in detable:—

table:—
YELS-Messrs. Aldrich, Allen. Allson, Blair, Carey, Cassy, Chilom. Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dotph, Edmunds, Evarts, Farwell, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, McConnell, Medillan, Manderson, Mitchell, Morrill, Paddock, Platt, Power, Quay, Sawyer, Sherman, Spoonor, Stockbridge, Warren and Wilson of Iowa-3:
NAYS-Messrs. Farbour, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Buler, Call, Cameron, Carlisle, Cockcell, Ooke, Eustis, Fatikner, Heorge, Gorman, Gray, Hampton, Harris, Jones, of Arkanasa; Jones, of Nevada; Kanna, McPraon, Morgan, Payne, Furth, Ransom, Beagan, Siewart, Toller, Turjue, Vainee, Vest Waithall, Washburn, Wilson, of Maryland, and Wolcott-35.

Maryland, and welcott—So. There was much confusion and much fil-feeling relation to pairs. Mr. Daniel said that he had sen paired with Mr. Squire, but as he was intend by the Senator from Novada (Stewart, that a Senator from California (Stanford) was invor of proceeding with business to would transfer Mr. Squire's pair to Mr. Stanford and would maself yote.

himself vote.

Mr. Altrich objected to the proposed transfer and insisted that there was no authority for it.

Mr. betwart admitted that he had no direct authority to pair Mr. Stanford with a Senator in favor of the proposed rule, but said that Mr. Stanford being the did him before leaving the city for New York New York New York Page 1988. ford had told him before leaving the city for New Fork that he was in favor of taking up the Appor-

fork that he was in favor of taking up the Apportionment bill.

Mr. Aldrich asserted on the contrary that Mr. Stanford had told him distinctly on several occasions that he was in favor of the jending resolution and of its consideration, and he (Aldrich) intimated that the proposed transfer would be taking an unfair advantage of Mr. Stanford's absence. The controversy developed some acrimonious feeling on both sides, but the matter was settled by Mr. Daniel saying that if there was any doubt or dispute about it he would let his pair with Mr. Squire stand, and that was the upshot of it.

Some questions also arose as to the pairs of Senators shoup and Moody, but the final result was that the pairs stood as follows:—Pierce and Brown, Plumb and Gibson, Pettigrow and Pasco, Squire and Daniel, Shoup and Colquitt, Sanners and Ingells, Chandler and Biodgett, Moody and Hearst, Higgins and Voorhees.

fourfails of Tuesday and Wednessay were approved.

Morning business being in order, memorials of the idaho Legislature were presented and referred on the subject of the persecution of Jews in flussia and against the reduction of duty on lead and lead ores. The credentials of Mr. Vest for his third term commencing March *next, were presented, read and placed on file.

A very large number of petitions for and an equally large number against the Conger Lard bill were presented.

The Army Appropriation bill was reported, and Mr. Altison gave notice that he would call it up this week.

Mr. Allson gave this week. Ar, Dolph offered a resolution (which went over till to-m rrow) instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report as to the power of a minority of the Senate to compel the attendance

Mr. Dolph offered a resolution (which went over till to-m rrow) instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report as to the power of a minority of the Senate to compel the attendance of absent members.

Mr. Plumb offered a resolution which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for Information as to the amounts of coin and paper money in existence in the United States, the average amount of cash held by the Treasury, the purposes for which they are held, the amount of each in actual circulation among the people, &c.

Mr. Busir moved to proceed to the consideration of the House bill providing for the adjustment of the accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics arising under the Eight Hour law.

Pending action on motion the Senate adjourned.

REFULLICANS EXPENSED.

It is an undeniable fact Schator Aldrich and the republican Senators were completely taken by surprise by the action of the Secaste to-day in laying aside the closure resolution and taking up the Apportionment bill. There was no expectation on their part that any important vote would be reached to-day and at least one republican Senator who was in the city was told that he might safely leave the Capitol to attend to some departmental business. Consequently he was not present when the decisive votes were taken, and it was with difficulty that a pair could be arranged for him. Senator Stanford is the only republican recorded as absent and unpaired.

The move made to-day by Senator Wolcott was thoroughly timed, from his point of view, for it was expected that in the course of forty-eight hours, almost, several republican Senators—in addition to Senator Stanford—who are now absent from the city would return, and if they declined to pair the result might have been different. The future course of events, according to Mr. Addrich, would depend largely upon Senator Stanford, whose position in recard to the closure rule, it is expected, will be definitely ascertained as soon as he returns.

Mr. Aldrich says that if Senator Stanf

REJOICING IN THE HOUSE, DEMOCRATS RECEIVE THE NEWS WITH GLEE AND REPUBLICANS ARE DEPRESSED. FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

GREATH BUREAU, CONNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1891

Wild, tumultuous scenes in the House on either side of the chamber are not common. They are reserved for great events, when success crowns a well fought contest over a political measure or when a bill of a partisan nature and national importance is passed or defeate t. Members give expression to their feelings unrestrained by rules of

But the eyelone of joy which swept over the hall to-day from the democratic side when the Senate's action was known was more soul stirring, more exciting than all the vehement bursts of passionate applause known to the oldest member of Congress. When the storm of hilarious cheers broke upon the House the Democrats were, so to speak, intrenched and engaged in retarding the progress of

trenched and engaged in retarding the progress of the Naval Appropriation bill. The reason for these tactics is well known to the readers of the HERALD.

So long as the Force bill or the closure resolution was before the Senate, the democrats had determined to prevent the passage of the Ap-propriation bill by every obstacle excediency could suggest. Suddenly as though the end sought had been gained, and everything had yielded to their stubborn will, they emerged from their defensive nessition.

been gained, and everything had yielded to their stubborn will, they emerged from their defense, the post of the collegation.

THE GOOD REWS.

Messrs. Mansur and Heard, of Missouri, returning from the Senate side, spoke a few words to their democratic ellegates, whereupon Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, rose and interrupted the call, and informed the House that the Force bill had been defeated. Then the democratic ellegates whereupon Mr. Another Hull Run.' ejaculated Mr. Another Hull Run.' ejaculated Mr. Another Hull Run.' ejaculated Mr. Mr. Kelly, of Kansas, said that a gentleman on the other side had said that good news had been received from the Senate. He did not doubt that it was good news to the assassins of John M. Clayton. (Democratic hisses.) They would throw up their hats and cheer and say. "That will give us further permission to assassinate and help the World's Fair should make its passage into his betrayal as far as this end of the Capitol was concerned. Gentlemen on the other side who had been instructed by their State Legislar that he measure now pending throw up their hats and cheer and say. The three was any betrayal it came from these men who had been instructed by their State Legislar that he measure which, if it passes the house this like personal.

Mr. Lewis, of Mississippl, denied that the killing of Matthews, of Mr. Lewis, of Mississippl, denied that the killing of Matthews grew out of political causes. The causes were purely personal.

GLAD THE BILL WAS SHELVED.

GLAD THE BILL WAS SHELVED. NEW YORK POLITICIANS REJOICE OVER THE AC-TION OF THE SENATE.

"Hurrah!" exclaimed ex-county Clerk Patrick Keenan when I told him that Cloture and possibly the Force bill, too, had been knocked out in the Senate. "I am heartily glad to hear. It was a measure conceived in iniquity and born in sin and was too much of a monstrosity to be suffered to exist in a free country!

"Of course I am glad to hear that the rule has been laid on the shelf," said Alderman Tate. "It ought to be wrapped up in the 'bloody shirt' and just under the sod, with this epitaph :- Here lie the dishonored remains of the last appeal made by the republican party to sectional hate and prejudice."

THE PATE IT DESERVED. I asked Judge Newberger what he thought of the

I'l feel as I fell when I go to a play and see virtue triumphant and villainy punished. There was a measure brought forward which so richly merited defeat. Its passage would have been a disgrace to America. It would have marked a big slide backward in our history. If it had passed we should be no longer worthy of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" which adorns our harbor, and i for one should have signed a petition for the extinction of that toren which now 'shines for all' on the darkest night. which now 'ahines for all' on the darkest night. The Force bill means a revival of sectionalism, prejudice and hate. It was a distinct effort to make political capital by an appeal to those feelings which still exist in some quarters as a legacy of the late war. I am heartily glad that the bill has probably received its death blow in what was supposed to be the home of its friends. The attempt to pass it marked the last despairing struggle for existence of a party that has ceased to have any legitimate reason for its existence. There remains now nothing for the party to do but to die and be buried."

A REPUBLICAN VIEW.

In striking coutrast to the remarks made by Judge Newberger was those made by ex-subway commissioner Jacob Hess, the thick and this republican. "I am very sorry to hear it," he said, when I told

publican.

"I am very sorry to hear it," he said, when I told him the news, "and I sincerely hope it may turn out that the message got mixed coming from Washington through a cross on the wires and that the Senate has really passed the Election bill. I want to see that bit passed, because I believe in a free ballet and a fair count, and that when this Republic confers the privilege of citizenship on any man, be he white or black, natively born or foreign born, it should see to it that that man is so protected in the exercise of his rights as a citizen that he can make his citizenship count.

and Daniel. Shoup and Colquitt, Sanders and Ingalls, Chandler and Biodgett, Moody and Hearst, Higgins and Voorhees.

Mr. Stanford stands as not paired.

Mr. Stanford stands as not paired.

The result was decided as yeas, 35; nays, 34.

So the motion to lay on table was rejected.

The annuncement was grested with applance on the democratic side and in the galleries.

This was resented by Mr. Edmunds, who insisted that the Chair should enforce the rules of the Senate and that if there was any repetition of the disturbance the galleries should be cleared.

TAKING UP APPONTIONNENT.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Wolcott's motion to take up the Apportionment bill, and it was carried by a like vote—Yeas 35; nays 34. The only difference was that Mr. Pears to Mr. Call. There was no fortist outbroak of applause at the final success of the movement against the Elections bill and the proposed rule, but the feeling of jubitation was not the less great on the democratic side.

Mr. Hinir interposed the remark that when a man was down that was the time to take up and pass the Educational bill. (Calls of Order!" from the democratic side.

The resolution for the amendment of the rules having been time to take up and pass the Education of the calsnaar as the Elections bill had previously been the Senate proceeded to the centilebration of the Apportionment bill.

The reading of the bill and report continued till three o'clock and the bill was then laid aside till three o'clock and the bill was then laid aside till three o'clock and the bill was then laid aside till three o'clock and the bill was then laid aside till three o'clock and the bill was then laid aside till three o'clock and the bill was then laid aside till three o'clock and the bill was then laid aside till three o'clock and the bill was then laid aside till three o'clock and the bill was then laid aside till three o'clock and the bill was then laid aside till three o'clock and the bill was then laid aside till three o'clock and the bill was then laid aside till thre having been thus displaced and relegated to the calendar as the Elections will bad previously been the Senset proceeded to the calendar as the Elections will be previously been the Senset proceeded to the calendar as the Elections will be previously been the Senset proceeded to the calendar as the Elections will be previously been the Senset proceeded to the calendar as the Elections will be previously been the Senset proceeded to the calendar as the Elections will be described to the calendar as the Elections will be described to the calendar as the Elections will be described to the calendar as the Elections will be described to the Election will be described to the Calendar as the Election will be described to the Calendar as the Election will be described to the Election will be described to the Calendar as the Election will be described to the Calendar as the Election will be described to the Calendar as the Election will be described to the Arighton Street Church.

Among those prosect were Judge R. Rockford Hour Congressman-elect Sherman Hoar, Hon. M. P. Fennard. Assistant United States Treasurer; Moody Merrill, Mr. James Reed, J. Quincy Erown and Frederick H. Moore. After the service the remains were taken to Milford, N. H., in the Congressman and Frederick H. Moore. After the service the remains were taken to Milford, N. H., in the Congressman and Frederick H. Moore. After the service the remains were taken to Milford, N. H., in the Congressman and Frederick H. Moore. After the service the remains were taken to Milford, N. H., in the Congressman elect Sherman Hoar, Hon. M. Among those prosect the Hoar. Congressman-elect Sherman Hoar, Hon. M. Among those prosect the Hoar. Congressman-elect Sherman Hoar, Hon. M. Among those prosect the Hoar. Congressman-elect Sherman Hoar, Hon. M. Among those prosect the Hoar. Congressman-elect Sherman Hoar, Hon. M. Among those prosect the Hoar. Congressman elect Sherman Hoar, Hon. M. Among those prosect the Hoar. Congressman elect Sherman Hoar, Hon. M. Among those prosec

prosperity in the South and the success of the fair."

"Put me down as heartily glad that the bill has been knocked into a state of innocuous disnetude." said Assemblyman Dominick F. Mullane." The fact that the republicans should have seriously undertaken to pass such a bill shows that they are no longer in couch with the mass of the people and have learned nothing since the war.

"Those are my sentiments, too," observed Alderman Ryder. "The bill was a gigantic blunder and the republicans will have to pay the penalty of their stupidity."

Congressman Henderson, of lows, at the Gilsey House, declared that the action of the Senate was unquestionably caused by the masterly manner in which Gorman, of Maryland, marshaled his forces.

THE FAIR AND THE FORCE BILL. REFECT OF ACTION OF DIFFERENT LEGISLA-TURES ON THE SITUATION IN CONGRESS. [FROM CUR REGULAR CORDSSPOND NT.]

HERALD BURZAU,
CORNER PIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Jun. 26, 1801. The unexpected entanglement of the fate of the Chicago World's Fair with the fate of the Force Bill made a good deal of an impression on some of those who were most zealous in trying to pass the

Southern members say that so far the feeling in the South which has led to the refusal of State Legislatures to make appropriations for exhibits at Chicago is due entirely to business considerations. "In my State," said Representative McMillin, of Tennessee, "we have just got our finances into such shape that we can meet the interest on our bonds and pay current expenses as they fall due. Now, if the Legislature should make an appropriation for \$100,000 \$203,000 for an exhibit at Chicago it would be a considerable strain on the State treasury, and naturally the people would only consent to condition that the State would derive benefit from the expenditure. Our people feel that if the Force bill passes a state of affairs must result that would render vain any attempt they might make to attract

bill passes a state of affairs must result that would render vain any strempt they might make to attract capital or immigration from the North or Europe. So instead of throwing their money away in an exhibit at Chicago they will keep it in the treasury." The unanimity of the Southern Representatives finds an echo among the Northern men. Representative Bynum, of Indiana, referring to the action of the Southern peopie, said that he was heartly in sympathy with the Southern delegation, vote against an appropriation for the Fair. Mr. Bynum said further that he reflected the sentiment of Northern democrats and that he upheld everything that had thus far been done.

The statement is made that Northern democratic legislatures will soon fall in line on the ground that if all the States do n.t. participate it will not be possible for the fair to be a national success and therefore it would be extravagant and unnocessary to appropriate money for exhibits. Twenty-five Southern men voted for Chicago as the place for holding the fair. Those are among the Congressmen who, in case the Force bill passes, will now oppose any appropriation for the fair, not only in their State Legislatures, but in the next Congress. The Southerners who voted for Chicago were Abbott, of Teras; aiderson, of West Virginia; Anderson, of Mississippi; Brower, of North Carolina; Coleman, of Louislans; Crain, of Tennessee; Latham, of Texas; Evens, of Tennessee; Latham, of Texas; Evens, of Mississippi; Morchan; of Texas; Evans, of Tennessee; Latham, of West Virginia; Sayers, of Texas; Smith, of West Virginia; Taylor, of Tennessee; Ithink we ought to pass the bill: I am sure that the present atitude of some of the Southern States will not deter us from putting the bill through the House in very short order if it ever reaches us. The following republicans there are for sale, I think we ought to pass the bill: I am sure that the present atitude of some of the Southern States will not deter us from putting the bill through the House in very short order if it

FIGHTING THE FORCE BILL,

adequately exhibit and display the magnitude and variety of the country's resources; will fail short of the purposes for which it was contemplated and will bring a stain and reproach upon the whole country.

will bring a stain and reproach upon the whole country.

The resolution was discussed the entire afternoon, and the debate at times grew very bitter. The War of the Rebellion was fought over again and some harsh things were said under the stimulus of excitement.

At six o'clock this evening the vote was taken and the resolution passed the House by a vote of 60 to 33—a party vote.

The democratic Senators caucused on the resolution to-night, and the vote as to whether it should be passed was a tie. Another caucus will be heid to-morrow, and it is believed the measure will pass. Senator Magge, ex-Minister to Norway and Sweden, and a few other conservative democrats are opposing the resolution vigorously, but it is probable they will not be able to defeat them even if the aid of the republicans.

and to deleast them even it the sail of the republicans.

"If I were a United States Senator," said Mr. Mages to-night, "and inclined to be against the Eorce bill, I would probably be driven to vote for the such action as is proposed here. The World's Fair is a thing which all the people are equally interested in. Politics should not be allowed to interest with it."

There is even a more radical measure than this proposed by some of the democrats. This is, in brief, that if the Force bill is passed to do what they can to restore the October election in Indiana—in other words to divorce the State from the federal elections. This cannot be done by starute, however, but only by a constitutional amendment which will take six years and a continuous majority in the Legislature, years and a continuous majority in the Legislature, and of the people to bring about,

RESOLUTIONS AGAINST THE MEASURE INTRO-DUCED IN THE NEW YORK ASSEMBLY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1891. - In the Assembly this evening a flood of resolutions was sprung by Connolly Sohmer and others, denouncing the Force bill and declaring that New York would refuse all aid to the Chicago World's Fair if that bill became a law. The resolutions were referred to the special enumeration committee which Sheehan will appoint in the morning.

Fish retaliated by introducing a resolution denouncing free silver. Amid considerable excite ment Sheehan declared that the Fish silver resolu-tion would take the same course as the others,

WEST VIRGINIA JOINS IN PUTTING THE WORLD'S FAIR AGAINST THE MEASURE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. PAREERSBURG, Jan. 26, 1891.—The House of Delegates to-day passed a resolution by a vote of 40 to 20 that in case of the passage of the Federal Elections bill by Congress West Virginia would make no appropriation for the World's Fair. This after-noon a similar resolution passed the Senate. This has put a damner on those working for a large ap-propriation, as \$103,000 has been asked from the Legislature.

SERVICES OVER WADLEIGH'S BODY,

Boston, Mass., Jan. 26, 1891.—A brief service over the remains of Bainbridge Wadleigh, ex-United States Senator from New Hampshire, was conducted at the residence of his son-in-law this after-

democracy, "because it means a continuation of prosperity in the South and the success of the PARTY LINES DRAWN fair." IN THE ASSEMBLY.

> Passage of a Resolution Practically Providing for Investigation of the New York Census.

HILL AND THE SENATE.

A Suggestion That Caused Lieutenant Governor Jones to Indulge in a Bland Smile.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1891 .- Now Mr. Porter,

look out! The HERALD over a month ago said the democrats intended to have the methods of the last census thoroughly investigated. It was ordered by the Assembly to-night. The resolution providing for a special committee to sit in New York, catensibly to discover the best way of taking a State enumeration, but really to expose Porter's outrage upon the city of New York, was passed by

a party vote of 67 to 43. The debate was hot. The democrats foolishly exposed the real intent of their resolution, thereby giving the republicans an opportunity to score them and to threaten hostility to any state enumeration bill that might result. Husted got a black eye from McClelland. "Jimmy" remarked that McClelland was not a great lawyer, and Mc-Clelland retorted that no man who spent years in the Assembly could become one.

The debate on the part of the democrats was a

The debate on the part of the democrats was a savage attack on the republican policy at Washington, and the republicans retaliated by scoring Hill for vetoing two former census bills.

SHERHAN PUT HIS FOOT IN IT.

Sheehan violated precedent by exclaiming from the chair to Fish, who was speaking:—"Will you accept the bill which the Governor vetoed in 1885?"

Fish replied:—"A half an hour are, yes; now that you have exposed your game, you are too late."

late."
This means no State enumeration bill this year.
The passage in the Senate of Saxton's bill suspending the operation of the Ballot Reform act in the

This means no State enumeration bill this year. The passage in the Senate of Saxton's bill suspending the operation of the Ballot Reform act in the coming town meetings precipitated an acrimonious debate, in which the republican Senators expressed the fear that Hill would disregard the wishes of the people and remain at Albany instead of going to the Senate on March 4. Senator McCarren replied that no one was authorized to speak for the Governor, but he denied the allegation of Senator Vedder that Hill was indifferent to the wishes of the people.

TAFFY FOR JONES.

Senator Fassett said he agreed with Senator McCarren that no one was authorized to speak for Governor Hill. After March 4 he hoped they would have a Governor for whom some one could speak, and then perhaps the farmers would get some relief. Jones fairly beauned at this suggestion.

Senator Saxton had remarked that the Governor would probably veto his Ballot Law Susyension bill and wanted to pass another bill similar in character. The republicans resented Saxton's apparent fiirting with the Governor and insisted upon passing the Suspension bill, daring the Governor to veto it. The vote was 18 for to 8 against on the original bill, the other being laid on the table.

Uncle George Erwin introduced his bill of last year, establishing a State Board of Electrical Control. He has made some changes in it, the virtue of which will appear in debate.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly:—By Mr. Sullivan, fixing the salary of the Sheriff of New York at \$12,000 and enlarging his powers: by Mr. McKenna, fixing the price of illuminating gas in Long Island City at not exceeding \$150 per 1,000 feet; by Mr. Holcomb. empowering the Commissioner of Public Works in New York, to specify the kind of rails to be laid by atreet surface railroads; by Mr. Mullaney, putting the control of the subways in New York and the surface railroads; by Mr. Mullaney, putting the control of the subways in New York and the submays in New York into the hands of the Sinking Fun

votes Mr. Elder can, it is said, rally enough Alliance man to his standard to elect him in opposition to the caucus nominee. The Ingalls pe pie argue that this plan, if successful, will at the same stroke disrupt the Alliance and send to the Senate a man dependent on republican votes for his election.

Grand Army delegations from all over the State came in this morning to work for Mr. Ingalls' relection. The Ingalls forces are confident of success, although the leaders decline to say upon what facts they base their predictions of victory. The Alliance leaders say they will have no trouble in electing their man, whoever he may be as decided upon in caucus. They say each individual member has been bound by oath to vote against Mr. Ingalls and for the Alliance candidate. They have no doubt of their ability to elect their candidate on the first ballot.

Another Alliance caucus was held to-night, every Alliance member being present. The meeting was a secret one, and the most careful steps were taken to prevent savesdropping. Efforts will be made to keep all intelligence of any action taken from leaking out.

NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION TO OPEN AT OMAHA TO-DAY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 26, 1891.—The eleventh annual Convention of the National Farmers' Alliance will open here to-morrow. Prominent men of the AlHance from the various States throughout the country are present. The occasion is regarded as of the greatest moment to the party. An effort is being made by the representatives of the Southern wing of the party to exclude the press from the Convention. A vigorous factional light is said to be appreaching on this subject as the Northern and Western representatives unqualifiedly favor

and Western representatives unqualifiedly favor an open meeting.

A feature of the deliberations of the Convention will be the preparation of a memorial to Congress advocating aggressive measures against the Pacific reliroads. The Convention will map out a definite plan of action on this subject which, according to the statements of National Secretary August Post, will induce the circulation of petitions in all the States with the idea of instigating a popular movement against the Pacific companies. It is no secret that considerable inducements will be off-red to influential members of the body in order to keep the Convention silent on that subject.

A memorial to the Kansas Legislature to secure beyond doubt the defeat of Ingalis is to be passed.

THREE OF A KIND STILL GOOD. THE GRANGER TEID IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLA-

TURE HOLD THE FORT. SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 26, 1891.—Balloting for United States Senator was resumed in joint assembly at noon to-day. The first ballot of the day and the

twenty-third of the session showed :- Palmer, 101; Oglesby, 100; Streeter, 3-no change from previous ballots.

The joint assembly adjourned after the thirty-first ballot. There was no change in the vote. The Farmers' Mutual Benefit association men received

a telegram from the Alliance men in the Ka Legislature exhorting them to "hold the fort." ELECTIVE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

EMPLOYES OF THE RAILEGADS SEEK LEGISLA-TION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Jan. 26, 1891.-Representative J. H. Mellen, of Worcester, this afternoon introduced in the House of Representatives, at the request of the International Brotherhood of Railway Employés, a bill providing for the election by the people in November of each year of three Railroad Commissioners, to serve for one year from January 1 following, the Governor to fill by appointment any vacancy that may occur on the Board. The bill provides that the Commissioners shall choose one of their number chairman and appoint a cierk, and the Commissioners and cierk are to be sworn before entering upon their duties.

No person in the employment of or owning stock this morning found by Trackwalker Fay on the Saturday to repair the engine.

in a railroad corporation shall hold either of said offices. No such Commissioner or clerk shall personally or through a partner or agent render any professional service or perform any business contract with or for a railroad corporation chartered under the laws of this Commonwealth excepting contracts made with them as common carriers, nor shall be diecetly or indirectly receive a commission, bonus, present or reward from any such corporation. The boll further provides that the Commissioners shall be paid \$4,000 annually and the clerk \$2,000, in the discharge of their duties the Commissioners shall be transported free over the railroads of the State and be allowed \$500 annually for expenses.

railroad track, eight miles east of this station. The body was removed to an undertaker's and later identified as that of Frank Leonard, of this when high was fearfully mangled and the head, when we have the wind as some distance beyond, was cut so as to be unrecegnizable. It is probable that Leonard was intoxicated and was lying across the track when struck by a train.

SAW REED CHOKED 10 DEATH.

TESTIMONY WHICH WILL PROBABLY HANG TWO NEW HAMPSHIER MEN.

STILL A DEADLOCK.

BUMORS OF A DEAL IN THE NUTMEG STATE DENIED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 20, 1391.—Regarding a rumor that he would adjourn the General Assembly unless the deadlock was broken and regular business begun this week, Governor Bulkley said this afternoon that he did not contemplate any

such action. A secret conference this afternoon of democratic leaders, including two of the democratic State officials-Messrs. Phelan and Staub-gave rise to a story that the republicans had proposed a deal by which all the democrats below the Governor would be given their places provided the democratic party would agree to put the republican Gubernatorial candidate into office.

After the Conference adjourned those present were reticent as to the proceedings, but insisted that no such deal was contemplated, and that if it was the democrats would never assent to it.

SENATOR CANTOR'S PROMISE.

HE SAYS THE MAYOR'S BAPID TRANSIT BILL WILL BE SURELY PASSED.

Senator Jacob A. Cantor, the leader of the democratic minority in the Senate, said last night:-"The Mayor's, or the Stewart, Rapid Transit bill will pass the Senate on Wednesday sure. The republicans say it can pass if the democrats will let it, and we propose to put them to the proof. We will help them pass it if they want to. Our objection has been to the elevated railroad clause, known as section 32, not so much because of the provision it makes, but for the sake of appear ances. We don't want to jump at every chance of

giving Jay Gould additional privileges. The bill will be engrossed on Wednesday or Thursday night and will reach the Assembly by Friday at the latest. In the House it will surely be passed just as the Senate sends it down. We will pass it, section 32 or no section 32, just as the republicans please. Or course it will probably go to the House committee, but this will delay it only a

day or two. The petition to the Legislature for speedy rapid transit facilities adopted at the mass meeting held at the Harlem Democratic Club on Saturday evening will be mailed to the Clerk of the Legislature at Albany this evening, but no committee will be sent to speak for it.

On Saturday evening next Mr. Jordan L. Mott will announce his appointments on the League committee. The object of the League is to further the cause of rapid transit in every possible way.

DISCUSSING BALLOT REFORM.

COMMONWEALTH CLUB ELECT OFFICERS AND LISTEN TO INTERESTING SPEECHES.

The Commonwealth Club gave its regular monthly dinner last night at Morrell's, No. 4 West Twentyninth street. This was also the annual meeting of the club, and the following ticket was elected: President-W. J. Coombs. Vice Presidents-Matthew Hale, Theodore Bacon, Elihu Root and J. H. Cowing. Secretary and Treasurer-John Jay Chapman. Executive Committee-1891, W. S. Gilmore,

cowing. Secretary and Treasurer—John Jay Chapman. Executive Committee—1891, W. S. Gilmore, R. W. G. Weiling and A. C. Bernheime; 1892, Carl Schurz, E. D. Hawkins and J. Hampden Dougherty; 1893, John Brooks Leavitt, William M. Ivins and John Jay Chapman.

After dinner the "Massachusetts and New York Ballot Reform Act and Its Practical Workings" was discussed. The principal speaker was Mr. Josiah Quincy, of Boaton. He spoke of the working of the law in Massachusetts. He said:—"At our last State election in Massachusetts we had 377,000 registered voters, and the number of ballots cast was 293,000. The average number registered at each polling place was 435, and the average number of ballots cast 341. There were seven towns in which more than 1,500 ballots were cast at a single polling place, and in two towns over 2,000 were so cast. With one voting compartment for every seventy-five voters there is not the slightest difficulty in polling upward of 1,000 votes at one polling place. At our last election one million ballots were printed and sent out at an expense of \$9,000. The expense of extra inapretors was about the same, a cost of about xix cents for each ballot cast. Ballots alone for this election under the old system would have cost \$40,000, and the ballot distributor has disappeared.

NEW TAMMANY LEADERS.

The Committee of Twenty-four who have directed the fortunes of the Tammany organization for the year 1890, met for the time vestereay. As is customary each year there is a final meeting to wind up the affairs of the committee, so that the incoming leaders will start on a clear basis. clear basis.

The new Committee of Twenty-four will have three new members: Patrick Keenan will respond from the Tweith district, in place of Coroner Daniel Hasley, and a leader will be chosen to succeed the late ex-Alderman deerge Hall from the Eighth district. Owing to the bitterness existing in the Fourteenth district it is likely that some one will be selected in place of Pornard Relily.

of Pernard Rellly. KELLEY IS A PAURICIDE,

Boston, Mass., Jan. 26, 1891.-John F. Kelley last night shot his father, Michael Kelley, aged seventy years, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

The Kelleys live on the second floor of No. 32 Haskine street. It is alleged that young Kelley came home intoxleated about eleven o'clock and entered a room on the first floor in which a woman at the point of death was lying. He quarrelled with people in the room, creating a disturbance, and in a short time went to his own apartment. His father remonstrated with him for his conduct

BEATEN BY KEGULATORS.

WHERLING, W. Va., Jan. 26, 1891. - Thirty organized 'regulators' known as "Red Men," tied John Barber and James Ballard to trees and beat them unmercifully Sunday night. One of the "regulators" was arrested.

A SMALL BOY'S DEADLY KNIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26, 1891. - Dennis McCarthy. aged seventeen years, became incensed at a "wharf rat," named Wilmer, thirteen years old, during a boys' game they were playing this afternoon, and slapped him on the cheek.

Wilmer retaliated by plunging the blade of a pocket knife into McCarthy's neck, severing the main muscle and pubcturing the windpipe. The wounded boy was taken to a hospital, where his condition is pronounced very serious. Wilmer is under arrest.

TO INVADE THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 26, 1891.—Private telegrams from Caldwell say the O'Conner-Dill Cherokee strip invasion will take place to-morrow. The boomers have been making their plans quietly for the past two weeks and hundreds of the members of the colony have been scattered along the border preparatory to a general incursion.

Pat O'Connor, of Caidwell, whose incipient town of Cherokee City has been burned twice by the soldiers, is directing the movement. It is feared that there will be a great deal of trouble, as in many instances boomers have set their hearts on the same quarter.

the same quarter. DYNAMITERS BLOW UP HOUSES. BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Jan. 26, 1891,-A house was

blown up by dynamite last night by some unknown persons. Several people were injured.

This makes the fourth house that has been blown up within the past week. The town is terrorized.

HER CLOTHING CAUGHT FIRE.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 26, 1891. - Moses Goelet, a barber, and his wife left home yesterday after noon, leaving five children in charge of the eldest aged ten years. About five o'clock one of the children, aged six years, was warming herself before the store when her clothing caught fire, and show was so severely burned that there is no hope of

DECAPITATED BY A TRAIN.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MEN.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 26, 1891.-Although the testimony at the Reed inquest was private it is known that Matthew Barry, of Haverhill, Mass., who drove Murphy and Wood to the Reed farm on the

drove Murphy and Wood to the Reed farm on the night of the murder, testified to having witnessed the whole of the terrible scene and that he saw Murphy choke Reed to death.

Barry ran through the kitchen before he went out and Woods said, "For God's sake shut the door." As Barry want out he met Mrs. Reed between the door and the barn. Barry said that he jumied into the sleigh and drove off, calling at the first house and telling the people there that a man was being choked to death at Reed's.

Murphy and Woods appear unconcerned in regard to their fate. They have been placed in soparate cells and will be kept under a strict gmard. Coroner Rider says that evidently an attempt was made to leave Reed in such a position as to lead people to think that he had come to his death through his own carelessness. He was dragged into the barn and lett directly at the foot of the hay mow, so that his position might indicate that he had fallen off.

CERTIN ENDED HIS LIFE.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 26, 1891.-Frank J. Cortin, purser of the steamer Umatilla, which runs be tween this port and Puget Sound, shot himself dead in his stateroom on the steamer Saturday night. Certin, accompanied by a woman, arrived at the Umatilia's dock in a coupé shortly before the Umatilla's dock in a coupé shortly before the tragedy. The couple went aboard the steamer together, entering Certin's stateroom, where they remained twenty minutes. The woman then left in the coupe and Certin, after talking pleasantly a few moments with an officer of the steamer Vera Cruz, went back to his stateroom. Five minutes later the fatal pistol shos was heard. The woman is supposed to be a certain Mrs. Raymond. She has completely disappeared.

HEBREWS IN RUSSIA.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 26, 1891 .- A meeting of Hebrews, including many leading citizens, was held here yesterday at which it was decided to request the Nebraska representatives in Congress to use all efforts to secure a protest on the part of the United States against the treatment accorded the Jews by the Russian government.

MACQUEARY AFTER IGNATIUS.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1891 .- The Rev. Howard Macqueary in his sermon to-night replied to the sermon of Father Ignatius, Episcopal monk, delivered at New York some time ago. He said the latter had attacked the Rev. Heber Newton over his shoulders, saying both he and Mr. Macquany should be expelled from the Church, while in reality Father innatius himself had been denied the privilege of preaching in his own country, and only through the courtesy of the Bishop of New York had he been granted that right here.

THREE TRUANT DEAF MUTES,

TWO OF THEM CAPTURED BY THE POLICE AND

RETURNED TO THE ASYLUM. William Kriseldorf, of No. 78 avenue B, and George Anhait, of No. 353 Tenth street, deaf mutes, sixteen and seventeen years old respectively, who disappeared from their homes January 6, were taken in custody by the police of the Oak street station yesterday and were returned to the New

station yesterday and were returned to the New York Deaf and Dumb Asylum. They have been inmates of the institution since they were six years of age and were off on a Christmas vacation when they ran away from their homes.

Instead of returning to the institution, it appears that they went to the house of Mrs. Mary Detmore, No. 49 New Bowery, whose son, Johnny Detmore, has been an inmate of the institution. Mrs. Detmore said yesterday her boy came home to spend Thanksilving, and instead of returning to the institution ran away to Brooklyn and stayed there three weeks. He was returned home by his uncle, George Detmore.

weeks. He was returned home by his uncle, George Detmore.

The three boys have been lodging in Mrs. Detmore's house nights for about three weeks and have spent their days in the streets. They said they would not go back to the asylum. Kriseldorf and Anhait were taken back yesterday, but when the superintendent of the asylum called for Johnny Detmore he refused to go and afterward loft his home, telling his mother she would never see him again.

SIMMONS' TRIAL BEGINS TO-DAY.

The trial of Bank Wrecker James A. Simmons was peremptorily set down for to-day by Judga Benedict in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. A motion that Simmons should be parmitted to withdraw his plea of not guilty and enter a demurrer to the indictment charging him with aid-ing and abetting 'General Peter J. Chausen in em-bezzling the funds of the Sixth National Bank was

JUSTIFIED IN USING HIS CLUB.

Policeman James H. Martin, who was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for clubbing Oscar Emmons, of No. 14 West Six teenth street, and breaking his arm, was acquitted

indictment was an outrage, as Emmons and another man were drunk and attacked the police

SALVATION ARMY SMILER'S PLEA. Harris A. Smiler, formerly a Salvation Army worker, who shot and killed Maggie Drainey in April last because she refused to live with him, was sentenced to death the second time yesterday by sensenced to death the second time resternay by Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions. The time of execution was fixed for the week beginning March 16 next.

Lawyer Purdy, who appeared for Smiler resterday, said the point might be raised in bar of judgment that John R. Heinzelman, who argued the case in the Court of Appeals, was not a member of the Bar. Smiler teld Judge Fitzgerald yesterday that he had not had a fair trial.

MURDERER CURTIN SENTENCED. Murderer John Curtin, who killed John Sloan at No. 32 Cherry street, was sentenced to hard labor in State Prison for life by Judge Martine in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Curtin and his brother Cornelius raised a disturbance in the tenement house and Sloan ordered them to be quiet. They had a fight in the hailway, and Cornelius held Sloan while his brother John stabbed him to death.

Cornelius will be tried for murder in the first degree on the first Monday in March.

FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE

A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday in the case of Martha Lovitz, who was shot and killed by her ne'er-de-well husband, Charles, a cigarmaker, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Frederick Baum, No. 87 Division street, on December 22. Jeslousy, for which there seemed to be no good reason, prompted the murder.

Mrs. Baum testified to the facts of the shooting, the threatening of her life and the attempt Lovitz made on his own life.

Lovitz was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. itted to the Tombs to await the

A WIFE MURDERER STILL AT LARGE.

Coroner Levy yesterday held an inquest in the case of Mary Di Marie, eighteen years old, who was shot and killed by her husband Andrew at No. 329 East 106th street on August 3,

The father of the girl, Frank Ciganaro, testified that he was in the basement of the house when his son-in-law came in on the night of the shooting. He first two shots at his wife and then ran away. The murdorer has not since been seen. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Should the murderer be caught the inquest will be reopened.

NEWS NOTES BY WIRE.

Charles E. Lindall and a friend arrived at Beaufort, N. C., yesterday, from Boston, in an eighteen foot launch, on their way to St. Augustine. They will ship the launch by vessel.

The savings bank of Wichita, Kan., failed to open its doors yesterday; liabilities about \$31,000; assets, \$75,000. The Wichita National has agreed to pay all deposits of \$25 or less. The Colorado Springs (Col.) electric car line, twenty-five miles in length, has been tied up. The conductors and motor men have struck on account of a reduction in their wages from \$55 per month to \$49.50.

A strike was inaugurated by the spinners in Wamsutta Mills Nos. 1. 2 and 3. New Bedford, Mass., yesterday. Notices had been posted requiring employes in these mills to work till a quarter past twelve o'clock at noon and until seven o'clock at noon and until seven o'clock at noon and until seven o'clock at seven yes, so as to make up sixty hours and allow the mills to shut down for Saturday to repair the engine.